



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

views), the personal is not ultimate, but it is to be analyzed and defined biologically on its genetic side, ethically on its prospective and functioning side." This, I think, represents the views of the majority of pragmatists in America, those under the influence of James as well as Dewey. There is, of course, much ground for associating what seems to be a recrudescence of an ancient Persian doctrine as to the importance of personal effort in cosmic evolution with the name of James, but even he seems to have stressed it less and less.

Humanistic pragmatism, if I may be allowed the general criticism, seems to me to be under the sway of what may be called the *genetic* fallacy. The place of *selection* in psychology is important. Recognition of this fact helps us to understand what was once obscure, the true nature of thinking. But it does not follow that it can hold the central place in a metaphysics that Mr. Murray would give it.

JOHN PICKETT TURNER.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY. July, 1913.
The Rôle of Kinæsthesia in the Perception of Rhythm (pp. 305-359) : CHRISTIAN A. RUCKMICH.—An experimental investigation into the problem of rhythm with a great deal of introspective analysis. It was concluded that kinæsthesia is essential in the perception of rhythm, but when perceived, rhythm can go on without kinæsthesia. *Luther's Early Development in the Light of Psychoanalysis* (pp. 360-377) : PRESERVED SMITH.—An analysis of the mental life of Luther, indicating terrific mental struggle and anguish. An analysis of his temptations and suggested reasons for his religious attitudes. *The Fluctuation of Liminal Visual Stimuli of Point Area* (pp. 378-409) : C. E. FERREE.—A discussion of the fluctuation phenomena, followed by experimental data, from which the conclusion is drawn that fluctuations to minimal visual stimuli are due to the adaptation and recovery of the sense organ. *The Characteristic Form Assumed by Dreams* (pp. 410-413) : ELLIOT PARK FROST.—Dreams seem to be rhythmic or spasmodic. Energy from one dream phase carries over to another and breaks out rather suddenly with the corresponding physiological accompaniments. *Suppression and Substitution as a Factor in Sex Differences* (pp. 414-425) : M. E. HAGGERTY and E. J. KEMPF.—A series of association tests were given to men and women. The women showed a tendency to suppress associations that might be embarrassing. *Improvement in a Practise Experiment Under School Conditions* (pp. 426-428) : M. E. DONOVAN and EDWARD L. THORNDIKE.—Additional data that support the point made in regard to practise in the *American Journal of Psychology*, Vol. XIX., page 383. *Discussion: The Method of Examination* (pp. 429-440) : E. B. TITCHENER. Professor Yuzero Motora (pp. 440-443). *Fifth Report of the Polish Psychological Society* (p. 444). Con-

vention of Experimental Psychologists (p. 445): S. W. FERNBERGER. Book Reviews: Edwin B. Holt, *The Place of Illusory Experience in a Realistic World*: H. P. WELD. G. P. Lipp, *Das Problem der Willensfreiheit*: RADOSLAV A. TSANOFF. G. E. Moore, *Ethics*: RADOSLAV A. TSANOFF. Wilhelm Wundt, *Elemente der Volkerpsychologie*: SAMUEL W. FERNBERGER. J. G. Frazer, *The Belief in Immortality and the Worship of the Dead*: E. B. T. Edward Le Roy, *The New Philosophy of Henri Bergson*: IVY G. CAMPBELL. Book Notes: Herbert Eugene Walter, *Genetics*. A. Lasurski, *Ueber das Studium der Individualitat*. Edward Hitshmann, *Freud's Theories of the Neuroses*. Maurice Parmelee, *The Science of Human Behavior*. K. Orelli, *Die Philosophischen auf Fassungen des Mitleids. A Contribution to a Bibliography of Henri Bergson*. Emil Kraepelin, *General Paresis*. Giuseppe Fancuelli, *L'Umorismo*. Benj. Moore, *The Origin and Nature of Life*. Aboys Müller, *Wahrheit und Wirklichkeit*. De Witt H. Parker, *The Metaphysics of Historical Knowledge*. Theodor Lipps, *Psychologische Untersuchungen*. Else Wentscher, *Grundzuge der Ethik, mit Besonderer Berücksichtigung der Padagogischen Probleme*. David R. Major, *The Elements of Psychology*. John E. Russell, *A First Course in Philosophy*. H. von Hug-Hellmuth, *Aus dem Seelenleben des Kindes; eine Psychoanalytische Studie*. Johannes Maria Verwegen, *Philosophie des Möglichen*. Garry C. Myers, *A Study in Incidental Memory*. Ludwig Edinger, *Einführung in die Lehre vom Bau und Verrichtungen des Nervensystems*. Percy A. Campbell, *The Game of Mind; A Study in Psychological Disillusionment*. Max Frischeisen-Kohler, *Jahrbuch der Philosophie*. Dr. Eugene Bernard Le Roy, *Confession, d'un Incroyant*. John G. Murdoch, *Economics As the Basis of Living Ethics*.

Booth, Meyrick. Rudolf Eucken: His Philosophy and Influence. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1913. Pp. vi + 207.

Bucheneau, Artur. Kants Lehre vom Kategorischen Imperativ. Leipzig: Verlag von Felix Meiner. 1913. Pp. ix + 125. 2 M.

NOTES AND NEWS

PRIZE IN PSYCHOPHYSICS

A PRIZE of one hundred dollars (\$100) is offered for the best paper on the Availability of Pearson's Formulae for Psychophysics.

The rules for the solution of this problem have been formulated in general terms by William Brown. It is now required (1) to make their formulation specific, and (2) to show how they work out in actual practise. This means that the writer must show the steps to be taken in the treatment of a complete set of data (*Vollreihe*) for the attainment in every case of a definite result. The calculations should be arranged with a view to practical application, *i. e.*, so that the amount of computation is reduced to a minimum. If the labor of computation can be reduced by new tables, this fact should be pointed out.